NEW YORK HERALD, To see a supply and a property of the propert

in pointing out the motives which will inspire the various harangues. The address of Mr. Seward, however, is already before us, and, though his view of the treaty is wholly American, and his language is not wanting in force, yet we cannot complain of the tons in which he has discussed the question. He upholds the interpretation given by the American cabinet, siftings that "under no circumstances could the fiction of a Mosquito king, kingdom or protectorate be tolerated? to interfere with American rights, and weuld restrict England at Belize to what she originally acquired. From the enunciation of these opinions he passes to the practical question of a settlement. Firmness, without hostility to England, he looks upon as the proper policy of the United States. The States continually increase in power on their own continent; England, though tensicious, is slowly loosening her grasp. The true policy is, then, the old one "of a masterly inactivity." However, as something must be done at once, he does not object to arbutation; but, as America has passed the limit at which she could with dignity propose it, he instinuates that England would act courteously in taking the initiative. The course, however, which he proposes to his own country is hardly one which, at first sight, seams to allow any conciliatory advance to be constituted in the hall not be discontinued within one year, and that authority be new given to the President to execute that delayed purpose." Public opinion in America seems to have decided that Mr. Seward's purpose is eminently pacific. The form of notice which he recommends is, we learn, only such as is necessary to bring the matter to a decision, and the world "interfere" and "prevent," which have an unpleasant sound, are as harmless as the "force and arms," the "sticks, stave and clubs," of cur old actions of ejectment.

All this is very well, and we would fully express our schnowledgments to Mr. Seward or any other Senator who will up the determination of England to uphold her rights will be at

THE PEACE CONFERENCES.

Arrival of Baron Brunow, One of the Rasslan Plenipotentiaries, in Paris.—The Desire to See Alm.—Anxiety of Prussla for a Seat—Threatening Aspect of the Relations between France and Engiand.

[Correspondence of London Times.]

Paris, Feb. 13, 1856.

Baron Brunow arrived here last mght, at hair-past 10 o'clock, by the express train from Straeburg, and took up his quarters in the hotel of the Russian Embassy, in the Faubourg St. Hotore. Some groups were collected at the terminus to see him. I have reason to know that three days ago he was not expected before the end of the week.

The Russian appears to have "stolen a march" on us.

terminus to see him. I have reason to know that three days ago he was not expected before the end of the week.

The Bussian appears to have "stolen a march" on us. I hope we shall not have to say the same at the end of the month. M. de Bourquency has already arrived, but has left for Bir is to bring up his family. It is to be hoped that Lord Cowley will, on his return to Paris, bring Lord Clarendon with him. The gentleman who remains in temporary charge may, for ought that is known to the contrary, be a match for Baroa Brunow, or Count Nessel rode himself, but it is remarked as odd that hardly had the English ambassador arrived in London when the Russian plenipotentiary rushes in breathless haste to Paris. He will have the field to himself for two or three days. The English plenipotentiaries are expected at the end of the week. The scorner they come the better.

[Correspondence of London News.]

PARIS, Feb. 13, 1856.

Baron Brunow arrived at the hotel of the Russian embassy in the Fanbourg St. Honore at a quarter to eleven yeaterday evening. The crowd assembled to see the Russian plenipotentiary was so great that a strong hody of sergens de ville was sent for 10 keep a clear space in front of the bourse.

The Baron attended at the opera on the night of the 14th ultimo.

The hotel of the Russian embassy, in Paris, where the upholsterers have just finished their work, is already illuminated, the gates are thrown wide open, and liveried lacqueys lounge about the courts which have been for two years deserted.

[Correspondence of the London Times.]

Paris, Feb. 18 1856.

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[Correspondence of the London Times.]

PARIS, Feb. 14 1856.

Baros Brunow will not be left long on the field alone.

Count Buol is probably by this time at Strasburg; he was expected there this morning, and he will be in Paris tonight or to-morrow early. M. Cavour arrivel this day at Lyons, and will have lest no time in pursuing his journey to this city. Asil Pashs, a telegraphic message informs us, lett Constantinople on Tuesday, and will probably not arrive before the 22d. Mehemed Bey, who is Minister at Turin as well as Ambassador at Paris, "two gentlemen at once," and who is now in the former city delivering his credstials, will go on to Marseilles before returning to receive the Plenipotentiary, and accompany him to Paris in due posso.

Count Orioff is expected on Sunday or Morday. He was to have left St. Petersburg on the 9th, and, as the journey thence to Berlin is five days, he will probably have resched the Pressian capital this evening. Five days' incessant travelling fatigues any man, much more one who is near eventy, and we may reasonably suppose he will remain twenty-four hours, if not more, at that half way house. He will, of ceurse, see the King and M. de Manteuffel, and may chance to talk with them of the state of affairs in general, at d of the conferences in particular. The Conferences will probably not begun before the 22d or 23d—so, at all events, well informed people suppose.

state of a liner in general, at a or are conserences in particular. The Conferences will probably not begin before the 22d or 23d-zo, at all events, well informed people suppose.

Lord Clarendon is expected on Saturday. Lord Covley, I believe, only intended remaining absent from Paris four, days. It is said that during his stay in London hawill attend the Cabinet Councils, and will reselve his last instructions in company with Lord Clarendon.

The presence of a Russian Ecvoy once more installed in the well known Hotel of the Faubourg St. Honoré has excited some curiosity, and a few groups stationed themselves there yesterday to see the show. They were disappointed, however, so far as Baron Brunow is concerned; the only exaited personage that showed himself in the street was Murphy, the Irish giant, who, it appears, is tall enough to light his pipe at the street lamps.

Baron Brunow keeps himself a good deal on the reserve. He has been visited by several political personages, but, I believe, has seen very few, and to none has be been in the slightest degree communicative. You may suppose that people are anxious to learn his opinion on the result of the conferences, but this opinion he keeps to himself. To bear him speak one would suppose that he was as innocent of diplomatic business, or of the state of the present negotiations, as an infant a week old. He avows his ignorance with such charming humility, and looks and speaks so innocently! He is reported to have said yesterday, to a personage who will probably have something to do with the conferences, that he really knew something to do with the conferences, that he really knew something to do with the conferences, that he really knew something whatever of the intentions of his government beyond what the public at large knew: that his ministry is but a subordinate one; that Count Crioff is the only man who knows the dernier mot of his Imperial master, and that, in fact, he is as unacquainted with what is going on as the merest stranger.

Anxiety Of Prussia Fora

as the merest stranger.

ANXIETY OF PRUSSIA FOR A SEAT IN THE CONFERENCES.

The subjoined is a translation of a Prussian despatch addressed by Baron Manteuffel, the Prussian Minister of Foreign Affairs, to Count Arnin, Prussian Ambassador at Vienna, in reply to the communication made on the 23d of January to the Berlin Cabinet, by Count George Externacy, in the name of the Austrian Cabinet, of the proposals which Austria has since submitted to the Diet on the antiject of the new phase into which the Eastern question has entered:—

BERLIN, Feb. 3, 1856.

My despatch of the 26th of January was already in your Fxeellemey's hands when on the 23d of January Count Externay communicated to me the Austrian despatch, of which a copy is annexed, of January 25th:—

The annex to that despatch, the declaration which Austria has the intention to make to the Diet, has naturally been the subject of our serious consideration. If the Vienna Cabinet, before deciding upon it, had consulted us on the subject, we migt have been able to point out a desirable modification, and we could not at first sight have decided in the negative question as to whether it would not be better to acjourn for a time the communication to the Diet.

That consideration, however, did not prevent us from standing by the decision of the Imperial Cabinet as soon as it was taken, actuated by that sincere desire of which we have given so many proots, of seeing the Diet come to a resolution upon it, readering testimony to the union of Germany and of the two great Powers, in so far as such resolution is reconditionable with the dignity and with the real interests of the German Confederation.

We are convinced that our German Allies recognize like curseives, and with sincere satisfaction, that the preliminaries accepted by the belifierent Powers form an acquired basis for a specoy peace. I already stated in my despatch of the 26th of January, that Prussia, in her realinteness of the german Confederation.

We are convinced that our German Allies recognize like cur

Prunis, in tabling this position as a Gregana Power, as equily generous of the duties a derigana Power, as the equilibrium of the control of

The Turkish Sultan at a Ball.

The Turkish Sultan at a Ball.

THE SULTAN AT THE ENGLISH AND PRENCH EMBASSIES—INTRODUCTION TO THE LADIES—WONDEMPUL
REVOLUTION.

[Correspondence of the London Times.]

[Correspondence of the London Times.]

It is well known how jealously Oriental etiquette guards
every step of the sovereign, and how anxionaly it removes him from all familiar contact with the rest of mortals. As long as the Sultans of Turkey had to conquer an
empire at the head of their armies, they kept up their
simple patriarchal relations as chiefs of their tribe, but
when once they were firmly seated on their throne at
Stemboul, they began by degrees to revive and to imitiste the traditions of the Byzantine empire, and surrounded themselves with all the forms which refixed Oriental despotien has invented to exalt the person of the
memarch. These forms have been minutely adhered to
up to the present time, in spite of the changes which are
gradually creeping into all other old institutions of the
Turkish empire. The present war, however, seems destined to break down even this barrier, and the first
breach in it has been already made.

the thursday last, the other of learning the rumor sensitive at the Edition of the calible, the spiritual and temporal head of the Mahomedan religion, would go to see points and walters performed—yet so it was hore an unusually souted aspect; numbers of people had taken up their posttons in the neighborhood of the Funbassy to witness the Suitani's passage. The Turi-th dignitatives, who were all to be present at his arman carriages. An English guard of honor, composed of detachments of Guarda and Highlanders, with the band of the let regiment of the German Lagion at their head, marched up to the sound of milliary main, and incel the myself palace of Teheragan, followed by a state of the Highlanders, with the band of the place. A first of the state of

Sultan to have a good view of the coup d'arti offered by the court of honor of the palace.

His Majesty, accompanied by the Ambassador, proceeded by one of the grand staircases specially reserved for him to the apartimests prepared for his reception. A company of Zouaves, a detachment of Culrasiers, dragoons and Chasseurs d'Afrique formed the line inside the palace conjointly with the Naval brigade and the Ottoman artillerymen. After a few moments repose, which the Sultan took advantage of to have some private compersation with the Ambassador, his Majesty, wearing the grand cordon of the Legion of Honor and a uniform richly studded with jewels, preceded by the officers of his household, entered the throne room. He found drawn up in two lines—to the right his ministers and the great dignitaries of State, to the left the foreign abassadors and the French and English generals residing at Constantinople. To the right of the throne reserved seats were occupied by the ladies of the diplomatic corps.

His Majesty was led towards the throne by the ambassador. His attention was immediately attracted by a portrait of the Emperor. Having looked at it for a few moments—"(I am happy,") he said to M. Thousenal, "to behold the features of my august and faithful ally. I experience the most lively satisfaction at being his guest to Cay."

His Majesty immediately received the homage of the diplomatic corps. He conversed with all the foreign representatives, especially with those of England. Austriano Prussia. He had a gracious word for every lady presented to him. After the official introductions the ambassador took his Majesty's orders, who expressed the wish to visit the ballroom, where the citize of Pera was assembled—all the members of the different embassion and the members of the different embassion. He had a great number of naval and military officers in full uniform.

The Soltan was announced by the introducer of ambassadors. A line was formed up to the seat prepared for his Majesty, who entered preceded by the officers

Burning of a London Theatre.

[From the Liverpool Times, Feb. 16.]

On Wednesday morning, a few minutes before 8 e'clock, t was discovered that the Royal Partison Theatre was on fire. In the course of a few minutes the parish engine attendod, as well as that of the brigade from Wellolsee square; but by that peried the whole of the "filest" were in a regular blaze, and the burning drapery was falling thickly upon the stage. The two engines were set to work from an abundant supply of water furnished by the East London Company. Before, however, a drop of water could touch the fire, owing to the many engths of hore required to be attached to the engines; he filmes had extended to the whole of the scenary and machinery upon and under the stage. Maidman, the engineer, who had charge of the brigade engine, finding that it would be impossible to extinguish the conflagration with two engines, sent off to the more distant staffons for additional aid. Forthwith other engines from Jeffrey aquare, Watling street and Farringdon street stations arrived, as well as that of the West of England Insurance Company from the Waterloo road, Lambeth, Under the direction of Mr. Superintendent Braidwood, Mr. Fogo, the foreman of the West of England office, the firemen went to work in admirable style, and Mr. Connorton, the foreman of the West of England office, the firemen went to work in admirable style, and Mr. Connorton, the foreman of the Wast of the staff on the pure the different curtances to the theatre, and over the roofs of the surrounding houses, they were enabled to throw the water in the right direction; but, not withstanding, in less than half an hour after the first and the boxes proseculum? To stop the first at home places the firemen exerted themselves to the utmost, but unfortunately without the least success and in the course of sure with the confidence of the pit, where the crystal drops soon melted. The firmes by a quarter to nine o'clock were at their height, for every part of the theate, except the dessing rooms in